

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH  
WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY,  
By A. G. HODGES.

STATE PRINTER,  
AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.  
The Weekly Commonwealth, a large mammoth sheet is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.  
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ADDRESS  
Adopted by the American Party,  
AT ITS ANNUAL MEETING,  
June, 1857.

Called by the passing away of another year to meet the members of the American party in National Council, the occasion demands a reaffirmation of our opinions. We are ready to-day as before to give a reason for the faith that is in us, and as ready to-day as ever before to stand fast by our views of devotion to our whole country. Neither dismayed by defeat, nor disheartened by opposition—neither discouraged by the past, nor without hope for the future—we meet together both to counsel one with another, and to show to the people of the United States by our presence and our numbers here in open convention that as a party we are hopeful and determined as to our future course of action.

The dominant party at the North and the dominant party at the South, by appeals made to sections of country and the passions of the day, are temporarily successful. But a temporary triumph is no evidence of permanent success. Nor does a victory secured by passion give evidence of a true attachment to principle. A true soldier will never be disheartened in sustaining a good cause because of one or many defeats.

The nine hundred thousand American voters who sustained the American candidates for the two first offices in the gift of the people in November last may enjoy the consciousness of an honest work well meant and well done. They neither counted the cost of defeat nor faltered in the discharge of a great public duty, and had the thousands of men who agreed with them in opinion as to the justice of their principles and the fitness of their candidate acted upon the same convictions of public duty, the result would have been far different. At the North, tens of thousands voted for Mr. Fremont upon the plea that there was no chance for Mr. Fillmore, while tens of thousands voted for Mr. Buchanan at the South upon the plea that a vote for Mr. Fillmore would secure the election of the candidate of the mis-called Republican party. It was a cruel and unfeeling sacrifice of principle upon the altar of expediency, and one of those sacrifices of principle which, if persisted in, in private life, as in the public case, in the consideration of the rights of great public moment, would result in common disaster. When patriotism becomes the rule of action and a true love of country points out the path of duty, nothing can excuse the yielding up of that which is right for that which is merely expedient.

We do not, however seek to recall anything in the past calculated to wound the feelings of those who were tempted in a moment of despondency or thoughtlessness to forget their obligations to their country or their associates in principle. Thousands who left our ranks in November, drawn away by the temporary expedients and passions of the hour, have returned to the fold of the American party. They have learned the bitter school of experience that the word of promise may be made to the ear and broken to the hope. Where there was a pledge to secure, and the power to effect a pure ballot-box—the want of which is one of the great evils of the times—and to accomplish which ought to unite the good men of all parties—there has been either a criminal indifference to the evil itself or a cold participation in the wrong. So in the promises made at the North to secure a pure franchise through the agency of a registry law, have all could see and know who, under the constitution and by the laws, were entitled to vote.

In no instance that we can recall to mind have either of the two great organizations opposed the American party engaged in great public evils, the wholesome reforms which are essential either to an intelligent or honest exercise of the rights of franchise. Even where an attempt has been made, as in New York, to secure a practical reform under the naturalization laws, so that while the change would not extend the five years' residence previous to naturalization provided by the laws of the United States, it would, nevertheless, secure a small portion of this limited residence before the alien was allowed to vote, the attempt has failed, by the combined opposition of both the Democratic and Republican parties, who not unfrequently work together at the North to destroy the American organization. And while there has been a neglect to maintain a pure franchise for white voters, and an open and earnest opposition to all reforms, proposing simply measures for the admission of great public evils, there has also been enacted in New York a successful measure looking to such an amendment of the Constitution as would secure a general system of suffrage to the negroes of the State. Thus, in one part of the Union a State Constitution is opened to sustain the question of negro suffrage, while in another part of the Union the alien has been conferred upon him privileges which were known to the native-born citizen. To day a foreign pauper or a foreign criminal, driven or banished from the pest or prison houses of Europe, is made in all things, and regardless of his residence in the country, an equal with the citizen whose service has been life-long, patriotic, and useful in the land of his birth. To-morrow, again, States in another section of the Union become revolutionary in their plans of opposition to the Federal Government, and exhaust their patriotism and labor in measures of mere speciality and favor for the negro.

We seek to avoid such anomalies of legislation in both our Federal and State governments. Their tendency is neither toward humanity nor mercy. They benefit neither the white nor the black race and, whether meant or ill meant, result in that spirit of strife and uncertainty which divides States and among different classes of people which the true men of the country cannot fail to deplore.

Higher aims and nobler objects animate the American party. We know of no political differences between the rights of the North and the rights of the South. All are subordinate to the constitution of our common country. The rights of the States, the rights of the States, the rights of the people in the States, and under the Union, is our chief glory and our greatest good. When differences of opinion come, as they will, they must be settled, not by crimination and hate, but by reference to that great principle of common right and common protection—the Constitution or the United States; and if there shall unfortunately again be differences of opinion as to what is granted and what is denied by the constitution, the judiciary of the land, through the authorized courts of the nation, can alone make up and decide the final issue. The constitution and the law must, therefore, at all times and in all places become our rule of action.

Tolerance of opinion, the freedom of speech and of the press, the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the government for a redress of grievances, are among these specified constitutional personal rights, and cannot be abridged except as the abuse of these privileges is restrained by the laws of the land. Equally explicit are the rights of the States over their own territories, and interference with them becomes both a public abuse of power and an act of personal impudence. If all men in all sections of the country, could realize their powers and commensurate, and where they cease—if they could understand that they are no more responsible for other men's sins than they are secure in their own self-assumed virtues, all would be comparatively well.

There are many and vital questions upon which the American party can agree, and to these all other subjects should be subordinate. They are, in brief, condensed in the following spirit of our National Platform. We hold, for example, as cardinal maxims of public justice and private duty, to the following rule of faith and action:  
1st. The Federal Union must be maintained.  
2d. The reserved rights of the States must be respected.  
3d. The decisions of the Supreme Court must be enforced.  
4th. The Union of Church and State must be prevented.  
5th. The rights of conscience must be guaranteed.  
6th. American interests must be promoted.  
7th. An American nationality must be cherished.  
8th. Sectional agitation must be terminated.  
9th. Foreign paupers and criminals must be excluded.  
10th. The naturalization laws must be amended.  
11th. "Squatter Sovereignty" and alien suffrage must be repudiated.  
12th. Americans must rule America.  
There is nothing here not taught in the Constitution of the United States, and nothing here repugnant to the spirit and letter of that instrument of liberty and law. The provision of the Constitution which requires the President of the United States to be a native-born citizen—which requires the Vice President to possess the same qualifications with the President—which, in the foreign born imposes a nine years' residence, after naturalization, as qualification of a candidate for the United States Senate, and a residence of seven years, after naturalization, as a qualification for a Representative in Congress—which forbids test oaths for office, and the maintenance of an established religion, are all part and parcel of our faith and practice. So far from departing from any provision of the Constitution, we seek to restore a respect for its framers, and an entire and hearty obedience to its provisions. It is, above and beyond all other records of political creeds, the platform of the American party.  
But we cannot shut our eyes to other issues which have been forced upon us by the Democratic party, which is not only not what it was in times past, but which seems to have outlived its consistency, its usefulness, and its virtues. It has different faces for different parts of the country, and different phases to illustrate its many creeds. It has involved the government in great difficulty, and no man feels secure in the future while this party is in power. Under Democratic Administration there has been an open violation of law in the Territory of Utah. A social system which would have disgraced the darkest ages, utterly repugnant to civilization, reflecting the highest dishonor upon the government, a festering sore upon the political body, and every day growing from bad to worse, exists and has existed for four years past within the borders of our own government. We condemn this outrage upon morals and humanity, and desire to see the nuisance abated. We trace it, however, as one of the natural ills incident to that system of administration which seeks to fill the nation with criminals, paupers, and fanatics from the old world. We trace the great majority of wrongs in Utah, the act of treason, the cases of arson, the multitudes of murders, the crimes of the most heinous kind, to the policy of the administration, and to the interference to those who, serpent like, have crept into the bosom of the nation in order to sting and destroy it.  
Other questions of great importance though of less magnitude also attract our attention. The public domain, secured by a common treasure and a common sacrifice of blood and labor, the common property of the nation is distributed with regard to the general ownership, and with a lawlessness of appropriation which shows an utter indifference to the just claims and true wants of the American people.  
Who can arrest these evils and restore the government to its ancient landmarks but the American party? Where else is there a sure hope of the union of the States with that free expression of opinion which belongs to every Commonwealth of the Republic, and to every citizen in the Union?  
We call then upon our countrymen all over the land to organize and act. Let them seek to give honor, strength, prosperity, and perpetuity to our glorious Union by making the love of country and of the whole country a passion and a principle.  
The past in our nation is made glorious by the patriotism and heroism of our noble ancestry of Southern men of the stamp and character of him who led the great armies of the Revolution, and of those who were distinguished under the confederation and in the convention which framed the constitution. Northern men, too, of the stamp and character of the son of Massachusetts who commanded George Washington to the victory at Brandywine, and the son of Virginia to be General-in-Chief of the armies of the Republic, and like him received the sword of the leading British General on Southern soil at the instance of the forever-loved, Heaven-protected Father of our common country.  
Living then in these great examples of the past—seeking to re-baptize the whole nation in the spirit of the great and good men who led the way to victory, and to independence, we too, are hopeful and hearty of the great future.

We invoke the sympathy, the aid, the co-operation of all men, all over the land, who are with us and of us in principle and sentiment—and of all men too, who wish to reform those gross abuses in the State and nation which have resulted in the present social wrong, and left a stain like a wound upon the fair fame of the Republic. Americans and friends of Americans, North and South, East and West, "Awake, arise, or be forever fallen!"  
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LOUISVILLE, KY.  
OFFICE—COURT-PLACE, NEAR SIXTH STREET.  
Residence—East side Sixth, near Broadway.  
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Having removed to Frankfort and resumed the practice of Law, will attend punctually to such cases as may be entrusted to him in the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, and to such engagements as he may make in other Courts or in the County of Kenton, Campbell, Grant, Boone, and Nicholas, and the Courts of Appeals at Frankfort.  
He will also give opinions and advice in writing, upon cases stated in writing, or on records presented to him. He will promptly attend to all communications relating to the business above described, and may at all times, except when absent on business, be found in Frankfort.  
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(Formerly of Kentucky.)  
Attorney at Law & Real Estate Broker,  
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The best Kentucky references given if required. Correspondence solicited.  
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ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
COVINGTON, KY.  
Office, Third Street, Opposite South and City Hall.  
W. & F. practice in the Courts of Kenton, Campbell, Grant, Boone, and Nicholas, and the Courts of Appeals at Frankfort.  
May 5, 1857—1f.

B. & J. MONROE,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
Office on the East side of Sixth street, near Market and Jefferson, near the Court House yard.  
April 11, 1857—1f.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
Office on the East side of Sixth street, near Market and Jefferson, near the Court House yard.  
April 11, 1857—1f.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Frankfort, Ky.,  
Will practice Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort and the adjoining counties. His Office is at his residence, near F. W. Switzer's, on Washington street.  
Frankfort, Feb. 26, 1856, 751—1f.

S. D. MORRIS,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
Will practice in all the courts held in Frankfort, and in the adjoining counties, and will attend particularly to the collection of debts in any part of the State. All business confided to him will meet with prompt attention.  
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Feb. 29, 1857—1f.

FRANK BEDFORD,  
Attorney at Law,  
VERMILION, KENTUCKY.  
Dec. 1, 1857—1f.

JOHN A. MONROE,  
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
Will practice Law in the Court of Appeals in the Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the collection of Debts for non-residents in any part of the State. Always at home, every communication will have his attention on the same day received, and will be promptly answered, and thus the clients kept always advised of their affairs. And having determined to have all his briefs and arguments in the Court of Appeals printed, and copies furnished to his clients and counsel in the lower courts, all concerned will be fully informed how his duty has been performed.  
He will, as Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowledgments of Deeds, and other writings to be used or recorded in the State; and as Commissioner under the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depositions, and affidavits, &c.  
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VERMONT AND ITALIAN  
MARBLE MONUMENTS  
AND  
GRAVE STONES,  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.  
A large stock always on hand at the lowest prices.  
June 8, 1857—3m.

M. D. & W. H. M'HENRY,  
ATTORNEYS AND LAND AGENTS,  
DES MOINES, IOWA.

PROPOSE to practice in the various Courts of Polk county, and in the Supreme Court of Iowa, and the United States District Court.  
They have also established a General Agency for the transaction of all manner of business connected with Land Titles.  
They will enter Lands, investigate Titles, buy and sell Lands, and invest money on the best terms and on the best securities.  
They will enter Lands in Kansas and Nebraska Territories, if an amount sufficient to justify a visit to that country is offered.  
The Senior partner having been engaged extensively in the business of the law in the Courts of Kentucky for thirty years, and the Junior having been engaged in the Land Business in Iowa for eight years past, during which time he has made actual survey of a large portion of Polk and adjoining counties, they feel confident that they will be able to render a satisfactory account of all business entrusted to them.  
They will enter Land with Land Warrants or Money, upon actual inspection of the premises, and will buy and sell Land on Commission, upon a careful investigation of Titles. Persons wishing to settle in the State can find desirable farms and city property for sale, by calling on them at their office in Sherman's Building, corner of Third street and Court Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa.  
March 11, 1857—1f.

JOHN M. HARLAN,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
Office on St. Clair Street, with J. & W. L. Harlan.  
REMOVED TO  
HON. J. J. CRITTENDEN,  
HON. J. W. POWELL,  
HON. JAMES H. HARRIS,  
Frankfort, Ky.  
TAYLOR, TERRELL & CO., Bankers, Lexington, Ky.  
G. H. MONROE & CO., Bankers, Louisville, Ky.  
W. T. WALKER, Louisville, Ky.  
July 23, 1857—5f.

JOHN RODMAN,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Office on St. Clair Street, next Door to Morse's Telegraph Office.  
Will practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and in Oldham, Henry, Trimble and Owen counties.  
Dec. 29, 1857.

MOREHEAD & BROWN,  
Partners in the  
PRACTICE OF LAW,  
Will attend to all business confided to them in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and other Courts which hold their sessions at Frankfort, Ky. One of our partners will reside in Frankfort, to give counsel and transact business. Frankfort, Jan. 6, 1857—3f.

ROBT J. BRECKINRIDGE,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
LEXINGTON, KY.  
Office on Short street between Limestone and Upper streets.  
May 23, 1856—1f.

GEORGE W. CRADDOCK,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
Office removed to East side of St. Clair street, over the Telegraph Office. Will practice Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and adjoining counties.  
Dec. 7, 1856—1f.

MORTON & GRISWOLD,  
Booksellers, Stationers, Binders, and Book and Job Printers, Main street, Louisville, Ky.  
Have constantly on hand a complete assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, School, and Miscellaneous Books, at low prices. Paper of every description, quality, and price.  
Colleges, Schools, and Private Libraries supplied at moderate and low cost. Wholesale or Retail.  
April 1, 1857—453—3f.

GEORGE STEALEY,  
CIVIL & MINING ENGINEER,  
AND  
LAND SURVEYOR.  
Office at Smith, Bradley & Co., Land Agents, 96 Randolph street, South side, between Clark and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill.  
Sept. 14, 1855—1f.

Wolfe, Dash & Fisher,  
(Successors to Wolfe, Gillespie & Co.)  
IMPORTERS and Jobbers of Foreign and American Hardware, Cutlery, Gillespie's Guns, Pistols and Rifles, 25, Warren street, New York.  
Nov. 14, 1856—1f.

GWIN & OWEN,  
Dealers in Hardware and Cutlery,  
STORE IN HANNA'S NEW BUILDING,  
MAIN STREET,  
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.  
Jan. 30, 1857—1f.

CAPITAL HOTEL,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
DAVID MERIWETHER, Proprietor.  
Having taken this well known HOTEL the proprietor (or respectfully) solicits the patronage of the traveling public, especially the custom of his old friends who are proprietors of the Franklin Hotel. He hopes from his long experience in the business of hotel-keeping, his well known character as a caterer to the taste and guests, a sincere desire to please and accommodate, and by close application to business to merit and receive the patronage of visitors to the Seat of Government.  
Frankfort, May 15, 1857—1f.  
The Louisville Journal and Democrat publish one month daily and three months weekly, and the Observer and Reporter publish three months and send bills to the proprietors.  
D. MERIWETHER.

H. F. SMITH,  
R. F. HARRISON.  
J. N. REYNOLDS, Clerk.  
K. O'BANNON.  
[April 15, 1857—1f.]

MANSION HOUSE,  
Corner of Main and St. Clair Streets,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

THE undersigned would notify his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased the interest of T. Luckett in the old established and well known Hotel, and will continue to entertain the public in the best manner that the markets, &c., will allow. He has engaged the services of his son-in-law, Wm. K. Taylor, who is well known to a large portion of the traveling community, as a man of business, and who will have charge of the office. He asks the patronage of the public and will endeavor to deserve it.  
May 23, 1855. BEN. LUCKETT.

OWENS' HOTEL,  
CORNER FOURTH AND JEFFERSON,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
H. F. SMITH, Proprietor.  
J. N. REYNOLDS, Clerk.  
K. O'BANNON.  
[April 15, 1857—1f.]

LOOK HERE!  
\$20,000 STOCK  
OF FRENCH, ENGLISH AND DRESDEN CHINA.  
DINING, Tea, Breakfast and Toilet Sets; Bohemian, French, Belgian, and American Glass; Iron Stone, China, and Common Earthenware; Britannia Ware, Lamps, Girandoles, Wallpapers and Traps.  
IVORY & COMMON CUTLERY,  
Double Silver-plated Castors, Forks, Spoons, Baskets, Waiters, Salts, Tea Sets, &c., will be sold at the lowest prices.  
EASTERN COST PRICE.  
As owners are willing to make change in business. All the above mentioned goods are of the newest and latest styles and Patterns, manufactured expressly for them.  
By calling respectfully the attention of house-keepers and merchants, we assure that we will give perfect satisfaction.  
Orders from the country punctually and cheerfully attended to.  
A. JAEGER & CO.,  
Nos. 119 and 121, fourth street, Mozart Hall, Louisville, Ky., and No. 239, Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.  
Jan. 8, 1856—1f.

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES  
OF THE  
CONVENTION,  
CALLED TO MODIFY, AMEND OR RE-ADOPT  
THE  
CONSTITUTION OF KENTUCKY,  
(OFFICIAL REPORT.)  
Now published and for sale at the COMMONWEALTH OFFICE, at \$5 per copy.  
The work contains 120 pages, and is bound in the best Law Binding.  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Frankfort Hotel,  
Corner of Broadway and Ann Streets,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

THE undersigned, having taken this well known house lately occupied by Mr. D. Meriwether, respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage, and by close attention to business, and keeping such a house as is desired to be a large portion of the traveling community, as a man of business, and who will have charge of the office. He asks the patronage of the public and will endeavor to deserve it.  
May 23, 1855. BEN. LUCKETT.

Frankfort Hotel,  
Corner of Broadway and Ann Streets,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

THE undersigned, having taken this well known house lately occupied by Mr.



## THE COMMONWEALTH.

### Prescott, the Historian.

The July number of the Massachusetts Teacher contains a very interesting article from the pen of Rev. Geo. E. Ellis upon Mr. Prescott and his history. In this article Mr. Ellis introduces a friendly and communicative letter from Mr. Prescott, explaining the origin and extent of the difficulties under which it is well known he has labored in the composition of his histories. It is, says the Boston Journal, a pleasantly related tale of a faithful pursuit of knowledge under difficulties.

"I suppose you are aware that, when in college, I received an injury in one eye which deprived me of the use of it for reading and writing. An in judicious use of the other eye, on which the burden of my studies was now wholly thrown, brought on a rheumatic inflammation which deprived me entirely of sight for some weeks. When this was restored the eye remained in too irritable a state to be employed in reading for several years. I consequently abandoned the study of which I was upon which I had entered; and, as a man must find something to do, I determined to devote myself to letters, in which independent career I could regulate my own hours with reference to what my sight might enable me to accomplish."

"I had early conceived a strong passion for historical writing, to which, perhaps, the reading of Gibbon's autobiography contributed not a little. I propose to make myself a historian in the best sense of the term, and hoped to produce something which posterity would not willingly let die. In a memorandum book, as far back as the year 1819, I find the desire indicated; and I proposed to devote ten years of my life to the study of ancient and modern literatures—chiefly the latter—and to give ten years more to some historical work. I have had the good fortune to accomplish this design pretty nearly within the limits assigned."

In the Christmas of 1837 my first work, the History of Ferdinand and Isabella, was given to the public.

"During my preliminary studies in the field of general literature my eyes gradually acquired so much strength that I was enabled to use them many hours of the day. The result of my studies at this time I was in the habit of giving in the form of essays in public journals, chiefly in the North American, from which a number, quite large enough, have been transferred to a separate volume of Miscellaneous. Having settled on a subject for a particular history, I lost no time in collecting the materials, for which I had peculiar advantages. But, just before these materials arrived, my eye had experienced so severe a strain that I enjoyed no use of it again for reading for several years. It has indeed never since fully recovered its strength, nor have I ever ventured to use it again by candlelight. I well remember the blank despair which I felt when my literary treasures arrived from Spain, and I saw the mine of wealth lying around me which I was forbidden to explore. I determined to see what could be done with the eyes of another. I remembered that Johnson had said, in reference to Milton, that the great poet had abandoned his projected history of England, finding it scarcely possible for a man without eyes to pursue historical work requiring reference to various authorities. The remark roused me to make an attempt."

"I obtained the service of a reader who knew no language but his own. I taught him to pronounce the Castilian in a manner suited, I suspect, much more to my ear than to that of a Spaniard; and we began our wearisome journey through Mariana's noble history. I cannot even now call to mind, without a smile, the tedious hours in which, seated under some old tree in my country residence, we pursued our slow and melancholy way over pages which afforded no glimmering of light to him, and from which the light came dimly struggling to me through a half intelligible vocabulary. But, in a few weeks the light became stronger, and I was cheered by the consciousness of my own improvement; and when we had toiled our way through seven quatuor I found I could understand the book when read about two-thirds as fast as ordinary English. My reader's office required the more patience; he had not even this result to cheer him in his labor."

"I now felt that the great difficulty could be overcome; and I obtained the services of a reader whose acquaintance with modern and ancient tongues supplied, as far as it could be supposed, the deficiency of eyesight on my part. But, though in this way I could examine various authorities, it was not easy to arrange in my mind the results of my reading, drawn from different and often contradictory accounts. To do this I dictated copious notes as I went along; and when I had read enough for a chapter—from thirty to forty and sometimes fifty pages in length—I had a mass of memoranda in my own language, which would easily bring before me at one view the fruits of my researches. These notes were carefully read to me; and while my recent studies were fresh in my recollection I ran over the whole of my intended chapter in my mind. This process I repeated at least half a dozen times, so that when I finally put my pen to paper it ran off pretty easily, for it was an effort of memory rather than creation. This method had the advantage of saving me from the perplexity of frequently referring to the scattered passages in the originals, and it enabled me to make the corrections in my own mind which are usually made in the manuscript, and which with my mode of writing—as I shall explain—would have much embarrassed me. Yet I must admit that this method of composition, when the chapter was very long, was somewhat too heavy a strain on the memory to be altogether recommended."

"Writing presented me a difficulty even greater than reading. Thierry, the famous blind historian of the Norman Conquest, advised me to cultivate dictation; but I have usually preferred a substitute that I found in a writing-case made for the blind, which I procured in London forty years since. It is a simple apparatus, often described by me, for the benefit of persons whose vision is imperfect. It consists of a frame of the size of a sheet of paper, traversed by brass wires, as many as lines are wanted on the page, and with a sheet of carbonated paper, such as is used for getting duplicates, pasted on the reverse side. With an ivory or agate stylus the writer traces his characters between the wires on the carbonated sheet, making indelible marks, which he cannot see, on the white page below. This treadmill operation has its defects, and I have repeatedly supposed I had accomplished a good page, and was proceeding in all the glow of composition to go ahead, when I found I had forgotten to insert a sheet of my writing paper below, and that the leaf looked as blank as myself. Notwithstanding these and other whimsical distresses of the kind, I have found my writing case my best friend in my lonely hours, and with it have written nearly all that I have sent into the world the last forty years."

"The manuscript thus written and deciphered—for it was in the nature of hieroglyphics—by my secretary was then read to me for correction, and copied off in a fair hand for the printer. All this, it may be thought, was rather a slow process, requiring the virtue of patience in all the parties concerned. But in time my eyes improved again. Before I had finished Ferdinand and Isabella, I could use them some hours every day. And thus they have continued till within a few years, though subject to occasional interruptions, sometimes of weeks and sometimes of months, when I could not look at a book. And this circumstance, as well as habit—second nature—has led me to adhere still to my early method of composition. Of late years I have suffered not much from inability of the eye as dimness of the vision, and the warning comes that the time is not far distant when I must rely exclusively on the eyes of another for the prosecution of my studies. Perhaps it should be received as a warning that it is time to close them altogether."

"The tobacco crop of Mason county will not be so good this year as usual, so we are informed, and we are led to believe, from what has been told us by many farmers, from what has been said by the usual crop. The cause of this is said to be the late and unusually heavy harvest, which coming on at the time when tobacco was needed attention, farmers were compelled to neglect it to secure their grain, until most of it has been ruined.—*Mayville Eagle.*

### General Jackson's Gold Box.

It has been announced that the committee appointed by a board of Council of New York City to award the gold box bequeathed by General Andrew Jackson, have decided that it should be given to Lieut. Col. Garrett Dyckman, of the 1st regiment, New York Volunteers. The following is the clause in Andrew Jackson's will, in which he speaks of the gold box:

The gold snuff box presented to me by the Corporation of the city of New York; the large silver vase presented to me by the ladies of Charleston, S. C., my native State, with the large picture representing the unfolding of the American banner, presented to me by the citizens of South Carolina, when it was refused to be accepted by the United States Senate, I leave in trust to my son, A. Jackson, Jr., with directions that should our happy country yet be blessed with peace, an event not always to be expected, he will at the close of the war or end of the conflict present each of the articles of inestimable value to that patriot residing in the city or State from which they were presented, who shall be adjudged by his countrymen or the ladies to have been the most valiant in defense of his country and our country's rights.

The following are the claims upon which the award to Major Dyckman is based:

First—For having, from the landing at the Island of Lobos to the final surrender of the City of Mexico, the best disciplined company in the regiment, the men being always under the most thorough command and control.

Second—For leading his company on the first Sunday after the landing at Vera Cruz as skirmishers on the sand plains near its walls, and taking position on the Orizaba Road, holding that position while under fire from nearly all the batteries of the city, within hearing of the enemy, until after dark, when ordered to retire behind a sand hill.

Third—For his having taken, on the succeeding evening, possession of the Orizaba Road, and judiciously posting pickets, thus preventing all communication from that road to the city during the night.

Fourth—For having taken a position with his company of seventy-eight men in ambush, and within half a mile of six hundred of the enemy, to prevent their entrance to the city, (the enemy, as before recited, could be distinctly heard giving orders,) and for performing constantly in his company scouting duty around the walls and roads of the city during the same time.

Fifth—For engaging and sustaining a charge for six hours, during which he was severely wounded, and for performing constantly in his company scouting duty around the walls and roads of the city during the same time.

Sixth—For gallant service, equal to any other man or officer, at Cerro Gordo.

Seventh—For leading his company in a charge at Cherubusco, and remaining in advance of his command under the sharpest fire of musketry experienced during the war, where he fell severely wounded, thus setting an example of bravery for his men to emulate.

Eighth—For devoting his time and attention to the discipline, comfort and interest of his men.

Ninth—In never saying to his men "go," when there was a chance for a brush with the enemy, but always saying "come," as he would never permit either officer or private of his command to be in advance of him in action, or on any other duty where he was in command.

Tenth—For receiving the endorsement of his brother officers, both senior and junior, of his conduct as a brave soldier and officer, and a gentleman, by electing him from the position of junior Captain to that of Major.

Hudson's Bay Territory.—Gov. Sir George Simpson arrived, on Saturday last, at the Hudson's Bay House, Lachine, from his annual visit to the Red River settlement.

The news from the Indian country is reported to be on the whole favorable, although that fearful scourge, small-pox, had been prevalent in the Upper Missouri country during the winter, and it was feared it might spread among the Indians to the northward. Great efforts, however, had been made to arrest its progress by vaccination, supplies of fresh vaccine matter having been forwarded by the Hudson's Bay Company to all parts of the interior, during the winter and spring.

It is believed that these precautionary measures were adopted in time, and that the result has been the saving of hundreds if not of thousands of lives.

It is gratifying to learn that the Indian trouble in Minnesota had not extended to the British territory; but on the contrary, that the company had succeeded in bringing about a peace between those mortal enemies, the Blackfeet and Crees, who have, at last, ceased to take each other's scalps. From Oregon, too, the latest advices are satisfactory. The Indian war in that territory had ceased, the British Fur Traders having done the matter. Their influence, from their long and friendly intercourse with the Indians, is powerful with them, and has been exerted invariably, and at length successfully, to aid the United States authorities in the re-establishment of the peace of the country.

The spring, we learn, had been usually backward on Lake Superior and throughout the company's territory; the last ice having only passed the Sault Ste. Marie on the 6th of July—the latest date on record.

REMARKABLE PHENOMENON IN CANADA.—DE VASTATION BY A WATER SPOUT.—The Quebec Courier contains a thrilling description of the effects of a water spout which devastated the parish of St. Eleazar, Beauce county, on the 18th ult. The information is furnished by the priest of the parish, who states that the first warning the people had was a noise, like that of a sea in a storm, proceeding from a large and dark cloud overhanging the place. Soon the cloud seemed to burst, letting fall toward the earth a long train, somewhat in the shape of a funnel, with the small end toward the earth. It revolved rapidly like a cyclone, and was attended by a strong and driving wind, and imitating the contortions of a snake.

When the small end reached the ground, it lifted and carried away, in its revolving impetus, whatever it came in contact with. Boards, timber, stones, and portions of houses were whirled in the air and thrown at a distance with a fearful roar. Several houses were thus raised to the ground. One house and three cows were drawn by the power of suction to the water-spout, and being raised high in the air, were let gradually down; they escaped unharmed and were only covered with mud. Five carts were carried to a great height and thrown across some fields into the woods, being smashed by the fall. Large trees, such as maples, were uprooted and removed a distance of five acres. This phenomenon, although disastrous and awful, must, however, have been a sublime sight.

AN OLD MAIL ROBBED DETECTED.—Disclosures have been made within a few days which have led to the detection of a mail robber, who has been acting in the capacity of mail carrier between Georgetown, Oxford, Leesburg, and the State of Virginia, in this State, for some time. Large quantities of letters have been missed upon that route recently, and the postmasters in that vicinity suffered more or less in reputation from that cause. It is presumed that the robber had in some way procured a key to the mail-boxes, and has through that means been making regular depredations upon the mail matter entrusted to him. The circumstance which led to the discovery was the presence, in the road between Leesburg and Leesburg, of bits of letters, which attracted the attention of Mr. Mandeville D. Curry, a very worthy citizen of Leesburg. Following up the bits of the letters in the road, Mr. Curry soon discovered whole letters, and conveyed them to the postmaster at Leesburg. The suspicions of the postmaster were thus excited, and he set out immediately after the mail carrier, who was on his way to Georgetown, and arrived in advance of the mail, and had been for parts unknown. We are informed that many letters of great value were stolen.—*Lou. Democrat.*

### Interesting Wedding Party.

In the city of Lexington, on the evening of August 5th, was witnessed such a wedding party and such a marriage ceremony as perhaps never occurred in the United States. Certainly not in the State of Kentucky. Mr. John Blount, the bridegroom, is a deaf mute, who was brought up in Alabama, but received his education at the Kentucky Institution for the Deaf, at Danville, where he is at present an accomplished and highly esteemed instructor. He is a tall and fine looking specimen of a man, and is a gentleman in every sense of the word. Miss Lucretia Ann Hoagland, the bride, is also a deaf mute. She was educated in the Institution at Danville, and would pass for a beautiful and accomplished lady in any circle of society. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hoagland, the parents of the bride, at whose house the marriage took place, are also both of them deaf mutes. They received their education some twenty-five or thirty years since at the same Institution. They have three other children—two of whom hear and talk; the youngest, a little boy of nine years of age, is like the bride, a mute, and expects before long to go to the same Institution, to obtain that inestimable blessing—a good education—which his father, mother, and sister have received before him.

There were also present, as invited guests, some twelve or fifteen educated mutes, all of them present or former pupils of the before-named Institution.

The attendant of the bride, Miss Mary Boyd, from Harrison county, was as modest, beautiful, and elegantly dressed a lady as adorns any drawing-room. She was formerly a class-mate of the bride. Other young ladies who were mutes were present, who attracted marked attention by their personal charms as well as by their superior intelligence. Young gentlemen, also, were not wanting, of fine appearance, education, and manners, to lend interest to the occasion. In addition to the mutes who were present, there were thirty or forty speaking persons in attendance. Most of those present, from intercourse with the family of the bride, or in some other way, had become familiar with the sign language, so that the conversation of the evening was held chiefly in the beautiful pantomime of the deaf and dumb.

But that which perhaps gave the most secure interest to the occasion was the fact that the marriage ceremony was celebrated in the sign language of the deaf and dumb. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. S. B. Cheek, Vice-Principal of our State Institution at Danville. Not a word was heard during the whole ceremony—the prayer, the propounding of the marriage covenant, the benediction, and the blessing at the wedding feast, were all performed in the graceful and eloquent though voiceless language of gesture, which may be termed the vernacular of the deaf and dumb. The mutes who were present all testified their peculiar delight, saying that they had often witnessed marriages before, but had never understood what was actually said and done until this occasion. It was, taken altogether, emphatically a mute festival, in which all parties present were delighted, and which furnished a most striking exemplification of what the deaf and dumb can do for the unfortunate mute.—*Lou. Jour.*

### A MASONIC MOVEMENT.—Purchase of Mount Vernon.

We find the following announcement in the Richmond (Va.) Dispatch:

We understand that one or more of the Masonic Lodges of this city have originated a plan for the purchase of Mount Vernon, which, if taken hold of in earnest by the "brothers of the mystic tie" throughout the Union, cannot fail of success. The plan proposed is to get the subordinate Lodges to contribute \$1 for each member. The price asked for the Mount Vernon estate is \$200,000, and the Masonic statistics show that the order numbers three hundred thousand; so that if all the Lodges in the Union accede to the proposition—and the probability is that they will—the purchase of Mount Vernon may be looked upon as a fixed fact. But the suggestion, as given out, does not stop there.

When the land which contains the last mortal remains of our country's first President is possessed by the Masons, they propose to present it to the State of Virginia, only reserving to themselves the right to meet around the tomb of their deceased brother once every year, to celebrate his imperishable deeds, and to keep alive his patriotic name. We have strong faith in this patriotic plan for the purchase of Mount Vernon, knowing, as we do, that the order from which it emanates are every ready for good deeds, and never look back when they put their hands to the plough. Let every true Mason feel that the tomb of Washington can only be preserved from decay by his efforts, and but a few short months will roll by ere it will be the property of that State which gave it birth, and to whose keeping alone his ashes should be entrusted.

THE BRONTES.—Emily Bronte—the finer, we are afraid we must say the ideal side of whose character is sketched in "Shirley"—is, I think, the most powerful of the Bronte family. They are a remarkable race, all of them. Branwell, the brother, even whose life was wrecked at the outset, meets death with a noble courage. He holds the old theory, that the will can be supreme to the end; and so, when he feels the last agony approaching, he desires to be raised to his feet, and dies standing. But Emily is a Titan. Charlotte loved her with her whole heart; to her the implacable sister is "mine bonnie love"; but Emily never responds. She is stern, taciturn, untamable. Her logic is rigorous; but when she once founds an opinion, however extreme, it may be, no logic can move her. She clings to it with a stubborn tenacity. Her affections, such as they are, are spent on the moorland home and the wild animals she cherishes. The tawny bull-dog, "Keeper," is her special friend. But even "Keeper" must be taught to obey that iron will, and he is taught in a way that he never forgets. On her death-bed she accepts no assistance—does not admit that she suffers even. Her death, Charlotte said afterwards, "was very terrible. She was torn, conscious, panting, reluctant, resolute, out of a happy life."—*Fraser's Magazine.*

THE REFUGEES IN ENGLAND.—The London correspondent of the National Intelligencer says:—

We believe there is no doubt that the complaints of the Italian Governments respecting the shelter given to Mazzini and other plotters in England has already been laid before Lord Palmerston by the Tuscan representative, and has, as was to be expected, been met with a simple reference to the English law, which did not permit him to refuse hospitality to Mazzini, but that his movements would be hereafter watched; and that he cannot be allowed to make preparations here for revolutionary enterprises abroad. Mazzini is believed to have returned to England. The last attempt in Italy is said to have cost the Mazzinian treasury over £20,000. The general opinion is that a combined effort of all the great Continental Powers is about to be called to induce the English Government either to expel the refugees or to modify the laws in relation to them.

ELI Thayer has selected for the settlement of Virginia of the Northern emigrants of the Homestead Aid Society, a tract in Wayne county, near the boundaries of Kentucky, and not far from the Southern point of Ohio. Five thousand acres have been selected on a creek about two miles from the mouth of the Big Sandy river, which forms the boundary line between Virginia and Kentucky. These arrangements are making for the building of a city which is to be the centre of a colony. This city is to be called Ceredo. The tract of ground is a splendid wheat growing and pasture country, is very healthy, and well supplied with timber and coal. It is well situated for navigation, and from this point there is constant water communication as far as Kansas. It needs but a railway to the James river and Kanawha canal, and a new outlet, for the produce of the West is thus made to Norfolk or Richmond. The importance of the importance of such an undertaking to Virginia, and the fact that it is strongly. The company have already sent out \$40,000 worth of engines and machinery, with the intention of making it a manufacturing place for the Virginia market. The first body of settlers will go out the middle of August.

### Items by Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.

The Postmaster General has nearly completed arrangements by which to concentrate at Cincinnati by the most prompt means the great Northern and Eastern mails, then to be distributed throughout the Western States and Territories generally. He is also endeavoring to improve the Southern mail service.

Advices to the War Department from Fort Ridgeway to July 30th, state that as soon as Maj. Sherman's command repaired to the Yellow Stone river, Minnesota, the Sioux Indians were overawed and became submissive. No further information in relation to the Inkpadutah bands has been received.

St. Louis, Aug. 11.

The following are the returns of the Nebraska Congressional election: Ferguson 1,470; Thayer 1,309; Chapman 1,114; Rankin 1,090. One county to hear from.

St. Louis, Aug. 11.

The Santa Fe mails, had reached Independence on the 6th. News unimportant. The Cheyenne Indians have refused to receive presents from the agent or make a treaty, saying they can make more by stealing. The Pawnees also threaten hostilities.

Ninety-nine counties in Missouri give Rollins a majority of about 3,000, but the returns are so conflicting that an accurate figure cannot be given.

Rollins is probably elected by about 1,500 majority. The Republican learns that John Hartness, late Comptroller of that city, has been appointed Secretary in Utah.

Boston, Aug. 11.

The U. S. Court yesterday made a final decree of perpetual injunction in favor of the Congress Rubber Company against some dozen importing houses, dealers and manufacturers of web. The right to all elastic webs is thus established in the company, and no goods can be hereafter imported having vulcanized rubber.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 12.

The Republican State Convention met at half past 10 o'clock.

Hon. Caleb B. Smith was chosen Chairman, with one Vice President from each Congressional District and nine Secretaries.

Hon. Sampson Mason nominated Salmon P. Chase for Governor, and he was nominated by acclamation, amid the cheers of the delegates and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs. Immediately upon the announcement a salute of fifteen guns was fired amid the general rejoicing.

A committee was appointed to wait upon the Governor and inform him of his nomination. He shortly afterwards appeared and addressed the convention.

Moses B. Walker was nominated for Lieutenant Governor. He appeared and made a speech accepting the nomination.

For Supreme Judge Milton Sutfill was nominated. For Treasurer of State A. P. Stone. For Secretary of State A. P. Russell. For Board of Public Works Jacob Bickensderfer.

A series of resolutions were adopted, and the convention adjourned with three cheers for the ticket.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.

Lieutenant Maxwell has been ordered to the U. S. sloop of war Cyane.

Lieut. Thomas C. Harris has been detached from the receiving ship at Philadelphia, and Lieutenant McCulley has been ordered to relieve him.

Surgeon Addison has been detached from the sloop of war Cyane and surgeon Wheelwright ordered to relieve him.

St. Louis, Aug. 12.

Fort Laramie dates of the 23d ult., state that Col. Sumner had arrived at Bent Fort, and would leave on the 13th in pursuit of the Cheyenne Indians. The California train had all passed Laramie in good health.

Waggon's wagon-road train was at fort Kearney.

Col. Alexander's regiment and Spencer's battery for the Utah expedition met 225 miles west of Leavenworth. Another regiment was at Rock Creek.

Capt. Van Blent's command was at Cottonwoods, Reno's battery at the Big Blue.

The Cheyennes had scattered over the entire route between Laramie and Kearney, but little damage had been done to the trains, the Indians fearing an attack from large parties.

A war has broken out again between the Crows and Sioux.

Several surveying parties have been seen. Nothing further heard of the murders reported last week. Nothing from Utah.

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### Louisville, Frankfort, and Lexington RAILROAD.

THE LOUISVILLE, FRANKFORT, AND LEXINGTON Railroad will transport stock and articles for exhibition at the Fair and the Mechanics' Institute to be held in Lexington, Eminence, and Louisville during the ensuing fall, upon the following conditions:

The required fee will be required to be paid upon going to either one of the Exhibitions according to the established rules of the Company. The Freight Agent at Louisville, upon presentation, within one week after the close of the exhibition at Louisville, of the certificate of exhibition, will refund the money so paid and give a free permit for the return of such articles and stock as were exhibited at Louisville.

The Agents at Lexington and Eminence will refund upon same terms such articles and stock as were shown at Lexington.

Those persons desiring to send stock to the United States Fair, commencing on Monday, August 31, at Louisville, should not wait until a day or two before the Fair, as the Roads may be too much pressed to accommodate them, and should give timely notice of their requirements.

August 12—td. SAM'L GILL, Superintendent.

### MRS. FRANKLIN'S SCHOOL.

THE TWELFTH SESSION of this School will commence on Monday, September 7th, 1857.

Tuition per session of 20 weeks, \$15 00  
Stationery, 25  
French, Drawing, Painting, and Needle-Work without extra charge.

Instruction in Music, with use of instrument for practice, can be obtained at Professor's prices.

Aug. 7, 1857—lm.

### GREENWOOD FEMALE SEMINARY, FRANKFORT, KY.

Mrs. M. T. RUNYAN, Principal.

Miss LAURA M. KENDALL, Teacher of Music.

THE Eighteenth Session of this School will commence on Monday, the 30th day of August, 1857, in the new and spacious School House, just erected for the purpose, at Greenwood.

Expenses per session. \$20 00  
Board, including Fuel and Lights, 20 00  
Tuition in English studies, 10 00  
French, Latin, Drawing, and Painting, each, 10 00  
Music on Piano, 25 00  
Use of instrument for practice, 5 00  
Washing, 5 00  
Stationery, 25

Lesses placed in plain and ornamental needle work without charge.

No deduction for voluntary absence.

For further information address the Principal.

July 24, 1857—3m.

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY, Medical Department.

THE 1st Session will commence on the First Monday in November, 1857, and will continue four months, under the direction of the same Faculty as heretofore.

Tickets to the full course \$105. Matriculation and Library Fee \$35. Graduation Fee \$25. Demonstrator's Fee \$10. All in advance. Good Boarding, with fuel and lights, from \$2 to \$4 per week.

ROBERT PETER, M. D., Dean, &c., Lexington, July 29, 1857—wdw3m

100 BUSHES HEMP SPIN, in store and for sale by J. A. 1857. W. A. CALVES.

## BY EXPRESS.

J. MILES & SON'S BEST QUALITY

Ladies',

Misses and

Childrens'

BOOTS, SLIPPERS & GAITERS,

—ALSO—

A FEW PAIR

GENTLEMEN'S OXFORD TIES

AND

CALF MONROE SHOES

AT

TODD'S,

No. 1, Swigert's Row.

—

PORTE MONAIS

AND

POCKET BOOKS.

A LARGE SUPPLY—NEAT PATTERNS.

BY EXPRESS.

Just received at

TODD'S BOOKSTORE.

—

RODGERS' CUTLERY.

PEN & POCKET KNIVES,

AND

SCISSORS—VARIOUS SIZES.

A GOOD SUPPLY

STILL ON HAND

AT TODD'S.

—

A FEW SUMMER HATS.

PRICE REDUCED.

CALL AND SEE

W. M. TODD.

Aug. 10, 1857.

—

PREMIUM

Saddle, Harness and Trunk Warerooms

OF

C. PROAL,

61 THIRD STREET, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

A large assortment of

Coach and Buggy Harness,

Wagon and Cart Harness,

SADDLES AND BRIDLES

Of every variety.

TRUNKS, VALISES AND CARPET BAGS.

LINEN AND WOOLLEN CLOVES COVERS, &c.

All orders left with C. G. Graham, of Frankfort, or sent direct to the proprietor will receive prompt attention. Persons visiting Louisville wanting articles in any line will find it to their interest to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Remember the Four Storey, Third Street, between Main and Market. [July 13, 1857—6m.]

—

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!!

AT COST FOR CASH.

I AM



# COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1857.

## Plug Ugly Outrage.

It has been reported through the city that one Dan. Mahar, a naturalized Irishman, was badly beaten in the face and kicked about on election day, and that this was done by an infuriated mob. Always anxious to get an item for our paper, provided it be a true one, we have taken some pains to enquire about this man Mahar's affair, and the information we have succeeded in obtaining from gentlemen who saw it and whose veracity no one will impeach amounts to about this:

On the election day before breakfast there was a great rush to the polls, occasioned by the desire of every one of both parties to vote as soon as possible. Of the extent of the rush to the polls some idea may be formed from the fact that nearly four hundred votes were polled before 8 o'clock. While the crowd was pressing to the polls the man Mahar came up and endeavored to squeeze in from the outside of the crowd, thus rendering the press more intolerable than ever. While pushing and scuffling about he was himself shoved back by some of the crowd who were in front of him, and who wanted to vote as soon as possible and were therefore indignant to see a man who was not entitled to vote in the crowd. When it was seen that neither Mahar nor any of those on the outside of the crowd could force their way in to the polls, he was requested by an American gentleman to desist from pushing about, and to hide his time when there would be a better opportunity afforded him of voting. Mahar then left that side of the crowd and went around on the other side, and there commenced pushing and elbowing more violently than ever. Before long he pushed some person more violently than that person thought he had any right to do, and accordingly he was pushed back. He then commenced complaining because American citizens would not quietly yield their positions to him while he voted, and falsely charged that the Americans in the crowd wished to prevent him from voting because he was an Irishman. At this an altercation took place between Mahar and some one in the crowd, whom Mahar had probably jostled. The American struck at Mahar, but his arm was caught. No one else attempted to strike Mahar, and he was not badly beaten in the face, nor was he otherwise injured. The gentleman who gives us this information says on his own responsibility that the rumor which is being circulated, that Mahar was badly beaten in the face, or otherwise hurt, is a lie. We will give this gentleman's name up to any one who desires it. It is not very probable, however, that we shall be requested to give up his name.

Mahar was not whipped at the polls, or anywhere else that we can learn of, nor was he pushed about more violently than many Americans were. It would be utterly impossible for any one to work his way through such a crowd, all of whom were eager to vote, without being jostled. Mahar was not jostled because he attempted to vote the Democratic ticket, but because he insisted upon going into a crowd when every one was pushed about. Instead of quietly waiting for his time to vote. We know of some thirty or forty American gentlemen who went to the polls before breakfast, but were unable to vote at that time on account of the pressure of the crowd. These gentlemen, instead of pushing and tugging about as Mahar did, went home until there was a better opportunity of voting and then returned. If native born American citizens and gentlemen of the highest respectability were compelled to wait a little while before they voted, we see no reason why the foreigner Mahar should not do the same thing. And if, in urging his way through the crowd, some one with more physical strength urged a little harder than he did, he has nothing of which to complain. So far from being badly beaten and terrified, Mahar returned to the Court House yard and went about among Americans in the afternoon without any manifestation of any ill will being made towards him. If he did not succeed in voting throughout the day, it was because he made no attempt to vote after the number of those pressing up to vote was lessened; and the only reason he was prevented from voting at first was because there was so great a rush to the polls at that particular time that no one on the outside of the crowd—whether American or Democrat—could have worked his way through. If Mahar made no subsequent attempt to vote, it was his own fault, and not that of any member of the American party. He might have voted at almost any time during the day after 9 o'clock, as we saw, and as he must have seen, a number of other Irishmen doing without interruption. This was one of the Plug Ugly outrages.

The Louisville Courier complains that other papers have stolen his election returns and have given him no credit for the same. Now, so far as our paper is concerned we have only to say it does not apply to us. We have been in the habit for years of obtaining our Election Returns directly from the clerks of the County Courts, and publishing them as received. Besides, if we felt inclined to publish anything from the Courier we should have to be very well assured from some other and more reliable source that it was correct before we did so. Even the Election Returns that he boasts of having labored so hard to procure, as published in that paper, when compared with our Returns, received from the clerks, contain many errors.

ASHLAND BARBECUE.—Prompted by a curiosity which we could not restrain, we went to the depot on Wednesday last in order to see the "immense crowd" from Louisville which was announced to be present at the Ashland Barbecue. The "immense crowd" was composed of a few Dutch musicians and some other persons, about forty in all. They were joined at this place by some Roman Catholic Irishmen, and a few of Henry Clay's old political enemies. It was a very remarkable thing perhaps, but nowhere in all that "vast crowd" could be discovered any of Henry Clay's old personal adherents and friends.

"He is ambitious, but short-sighted." \* \* \* He is abashed by no inconsistency, disturbed by no controversy, and can defend with a firm countenance without the least misgiving what everybody but himself sees to be a political fallacy, or logical absurdity. \* \* \* He is no more disturbed by being convicted of moral insensibility than intellectual absurdity. \* \* \* A man of rare abilities, but apparently void of both moral and intellectual conscience. \* \* \* and therefore, a man whom no power under that of the Almighty, can restrain, he must needs be to be the dangerous man to be placed at the head of the government it is possible to conceive."

Quite a number of our Sag-Nicht exchanges throughout the State are exercising themselves at a great rate about what they are pleased to call the Frankfort mobs. The most heinous of the offenses of these alleged mobs appears to have been the affair with the two Griffins, of which we have already spoken. They declare that the first Griffin was severely beaten by a "mob" because he was a foreigner and a Democrat, and for attempting to vote the Democratic ticket. He was attacked by one man, who composed the "mob," at some forty feet from the polls and before he had attempted to vote. He was not attacked because he had induced a "floater" to stay away from the polls. He was struck because he had insolently threatened the lives of American citizens if the decision of the judges of the election was carried out, and for having assisted in getting an old man drunk, smuggling him out of the town while he was intoxicated and keeping him in that condition until after the election—leaving the old man's sick wife helpless in bed, to die for want, which she would have done had not her necessities been made known to several American gentlemen. The old man was not a "floater." He was always a Democrat until the American question was brought before the people, but ever since that time he has voted the American ticket. The Democrats knew that he was not a floater, or the man Griffin would not have put himself to the trouble of getting him intoxicated and, while in that condition, running him out of town in order to keep him from voting the American ticket. The American told Griffin at the time the cause which induced him to strike him (Griffin.) This American is responsible for it. We put the question to the people whether or not a man who makes threats of violence against the lives of American citizens, and endeavors to commit a fraud upon the elective franchise by stuffing legal voters with liquor and carrying them away while in that condition in order to prevent their voting, who will seduce an old man from the bedside of a sick and starving wife—whether or not such a man does not deserve a thrashing? It is certainly as bad and fully as mean to prevent a man from voting in this way as it is to prevent him from voting by knocking him down. Griffin did not get a lick amiss.

As regards the affair with the second Griffin, we have merely to say that, if it was perfectly natural for him to attempt to shoot a man behind his back while that man was engaged in a fight with his brother, it was fully as natural that American citizens should interfere to prevent such an assassination. Yet these American citizens are blamed because they would not stand quietly by and see one of the most respectable and beloved citizens of the town shot down in this cowardly manner by a foreigner who had not been two years in the country. While the American of whom we have spoken was fighting with the first Griffin, Griffin's brother attempted to shoot him (the American) in the back, a person interfered, and then Griffin snapped the pistol at him twice. Then several others interfered; disarmed him and drove him from the Court House yard. Probably it was a "mob" which assailed the second Griffin, probably more than one man struck him; but it was enough to enrage any crowd to see him trying to shoot down American citizens, and if twenty men buffeted him he got no more than he deserved.

The man Griffin with whom the difficulty first commenced is the same man who created the first disturbance at the polls in 1855, by bringing up a man to vote who did not live in this precinct, who acknowledged that he had no right to vote here, and whom Griffin and everybody else knew was not entitled to a vote. And yet this is the worthy who obtains the sympathy of the Democratic party and whom many of them now endeavor to make a hero of. The second Griffin has not been in the country two years, is not entitled to the rights of citizenship, and had no business at the polls. Yet Americans are denounced all over the country because they knocked him down in order to prevent him from murdering one of the cleverest men in Frankfort.

If the honored old mansion of Henry Clay had been still standing at Ashland, but few of those Democrats who have any faith in ghosts would have dared to have ventured within its sacred precincts, or to have desecrated its walls by the sounds of their hideous mirth. But well they know that with the material of the old building the spirit which animated the bosom of the man who would "rather have been right than President" has also departed, and lurks not around the new house, and that their revelry was in no danger of disturbing the indignant remains of him whom they hated and persecuted while living. But if Henry Clay could have but come to life again and witnessed the bacchanalian mirth of his old enemies, have heard the rejoicings over their Democratic victory—a foreign triumph over an American people—have heard their sound the praises of the man who was mainly instrumental in originating the base charge of "bargain and corruption" against him and thus defeating his fond aspirations; and if he had then looked around him and have discovered in the crowd his slanderers and enemies, and have met the cowering gaze of some of those mean spirited men who endeavored to stun his ears and who shook the walls of his home by firing cannon in glorification of his defeat in 1844, but have failed to recognize the countenances of his old friends—what would have been the old Hero's outraged feelings, and who can paint the indignant flashing of his eye at the impudent intruders? Great God! can weak man imagine more than mortal wrath?

JAMES B. CLAY has recently taken a great fancy to his father's old enemies. He invited many of his old political revilers to his barbecue at Ashland, and seems to take them to his bosom as his dearest and best friends. He has also fallen in love with the Roman Catholic foreigners, who, as he himself charges in his Hoon letters, sold themselves for British gold, and by committing extensive frauds on the elective franchise in the State of New York, defeated his father in 1844. While inviting the enemies of his family to Ashland we wonder if he did not extend his invitation to his political friend, the Roman Catholic Brownson, who openly avows his temporal allegiance to the Pope, and who, in 1844, thus spoke of Henry Clay.

"He is ambitious, but short-sighted." \* \* \* He is abashed by no inconsistency, disturbed by no controversy, and can defend with a firm countenance without the least misgiving what everybody but himself sees to be a political fallacy, or logical absurdity. \* \* \* He is no more disturbed by being convicted of moral insensibility than intellectual absurdity. \* \* \* A man of rare abilities, but apparently void of both moral and intellectual conscience. \* \* \* and therefore, a man whom no power under that of the Almighty, can restrain, he must needs be to be the dangerous man to be placed at the head of the government it is possible to conceive."

## Railroad Meeting.

Pursuant to previous notice, the citizens of Henry, Owen, and Gallatin counties, Ky., deeply interested in and desirous of the construction of a Railroad from Louisville to Newport or Covington under the name of the "Louisville and Newport Branch Railroad," assembled in mass meeting, at Dremont Springs, on the 11th inst., and, on motion of Gen. Geo. D. Dicken, Hon. E. F. Nuttall, was called to the Chair, and H. Skinner appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting in relation to the construction of said road, to-wit: G. D. Dicken and W. W. Wright, of Henry; J. C. Ross, J. P. Orr, and G. Garnett, of Owen, and G. W. Saunders, of Gallatin counties.

The committee, through their chairman, W. W. Wright, adopted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The commencement of the work on the Louisville and Newport Branch Railroad has, for various reasons, been delayed—reasons, however, not founded in any impracticability of the route, expensiveness of construction, probable smallness of dividends by the road, want of friends, &c., &c., but rather from the various opposition of sleepless enemies, whose fervency of zeal, constancy of purpose, and fertility of stratagem, has been somewhat remarkable, but which, instead of discouraging, has only tended to strengthen and confirm our confidence and conviction in the merits of our cause, and serve as a presage of ultimate success, and since these, with other reasons in the estimation of your committee entirely sufficient to account for the delay thus sustained in our work, no longer operate as a barrier; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we consider the prospects of the road at this moment better than they have ever been.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to visit Louisville, Covington, Newport, and Cincinnati, to confer with the Louisville and Frankfort, the Covington and Lexington Railroad Companies, and any other corporations which in their judgment may be interested, to see what can be done in furtherance of the enterprise, and that said committee be empowered to solicit stock.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be appointed said committee, viz: G. D. Dicken and W. W. Wright, of Henry county; G. Garnett, of Owen county; Lewis Collins, of Keaton county; Geo. W. Anderson, of Boone county; Dr. F. S. Sanders, of Gallatin county, and L. F. Sanders, of Carroll county, with power to appoint alternates in case they cannot attend.

Resolved, That so soon as the capital of \$1,000,000 (one million) be secured the work shall be begun.

Resolved, That a mass meeting and barbecue be held at Sparta, Owen county, Ky., on the 24th of September.

Resolved, That a full report of the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the daily and weekly papers of Cincinnati, Covington, Newport, Louisville, and Frankfort, for publication.

The meeting was largely attended, the very best spirit prevailed, and a warm interest most clearly exhibited in the subject it had under consideration. The Hon. E. F. Nuttall being called upon, made a short speech in his usually warm, lucid, terse, and convincing style. Next came Gen. Geo. D. Dicken, armed at all points with stubborn facts and irrefragable arguments in support of this enterprise, to which he alluded a large amount of means and years of unwearied toil and ceaseless exertions, and in a smooth, but rapid manner, tore down the last objections to it, as though they were gossamer threads, with the consummate art and practiced skill of a polished veteran logician. Then came J. C. Ross who, in a few plain, sensible remarks, and in an easy, yet strong manner, unfolded the advantages which the construction of the road proposed would confer upon the people within the sphere of its influence, and concluded by giving a cheering account of Owen. Lastly, came G. W. Saunders, who gave a cheering recital of the interest being taken by the people of Gallatin along the line in this project.

On motion, this meeting adjourned to meet at Sparta, Owen county, Ky., on the 24th of September.

E. F. NUTTALL, Chairman.  
H. SKINNER, Secretary.

Although the American party of Kentucky have been badly beaten in the recent canvass they do not yet feel whipped, but intend to "try again." This is the spirit manifested by all of our contemporaries of the press, and is exactly the feeling which seems to pervade the large mass of the American party. The same sentiments are also held by the indomitable and patriotic Americans of Tennessee, the completeness of whose overthrow is only equalled by that of the party in this State. The Nashville Republican Banner thus speaks concerning the result:

"Our friends, although bowed down in this contest, we feel sure will still stand by their colors. To desert the post of duty merely because defeat has swept over us, would argue that we believe in that monstrous dogma that might makes right. Modern Democracy is wrong and dangerous in its tendencies, and its blighting influences will be felt and appreciated yet. The principles for which we have battled in this contest lose nothing of their value in our estimation by the result of this election. The power of party discipline and influence of official patronage may overcome the right, but the victory must be ephemeral. That power is already a wreck and a dropical expansion. The date of its destruction is not far distant. Then let there be no grounding of arms. Let your watch-fires be kept burning—

—and the bombs bursting in the air Give proof through the night that our flag is still there."

SPECULATION IN GRAIN.—The New York Courier states that great competition is going on in that city in buying up the new crop of Southern wheat, which has resulted in prices being paid higher in proportion than present prices of flour; and as the general expectation for, change is that flour must decline when the new crop begins to come in, this movement excites much comment, for it is felt that no effort of speculators can sustain prices in the absence of a foreign demand and with a full crop.

FOUR CANDIDATES.—It appears there are four Democratic candidates for United States Senator from Mississippi, to succeed the Hon. A. G. Brown, whose term expires on the 4th of March, 1859, viz: The present incumbent, ex-Governor Mathew, and the Hon. W. S. Featherston, and W. S. Barry, formerly Representatives in Congress. The election will devolve upon the Legislature to be chosen this fall.

The Telegraphic despatches of yesterday inform us that the French horse Monarque won the Goodwood race. The English horse Riscolor came in second, Fisherman third, Pryor fourth, and Pryor sixth.

A magnificently sublime thought, is the determination that the first telegraphic message across the ocean, in case of success, should be "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth Peace, good will toward men."

The Washington correspondent of Col. Forney's paper, the Philadelphia Press, says: The death of General Russell may make a material difference in the future politics of Texas. Benjamin McCulloch, the present Marshal of the State, a quiet, rising man, will probably be advanced to the vacancy in the Senate.

We fancy we hate battery, when all we really hate is only awkwardness of the flatterer.

## REPRESENTATIVES ELECTED.

AMERICANS—37.

Boone—Braxton W. Chambliss.  
Bourbon—Charles P. Talbott.  
Boyle—Gabriel S. Caldwell.  
Boyle—G. W. Hamilton.  
Breckinridge—William A. Barton.  
Casey & Russell—William P. Payne.  
Christian—James S. Jackson.  
Clarke—John B. Huston.  
Cumberland & Clinton—T. C. Winfrey.  
Fayette—Madison C. Johnson, Leslie Combs.  
Fleming & Rowan—Geo. S. Fleming, Francis M. Gray.

Franklin—Thomas N. Lindsey.  
Gallatin—James H. McDaniell.  
Garrard—William Woods.  
Hardin—V. P. Armstrong, W. Lee Harned.  
Henderson—James B. Lyne.  
Jefferson—S. A. Foss, James M. Mitchell.  
Knox & Harlan—James W. Davis.  
Lincoln—W. O. Hausford.  
Logan—First.

Louisville City—J. G. Lyons, Thomas Shanks, Blanton Duncan, Peter B. McRee.  
Madison—William Chenuat, Curtis Field, Jr.  
Mason—Charles A. Marshall, Samuel Worthington.  
Meade—Brasmas O. Brown.  
Montgomery & Powell—D. C. Daniel.  
Shelby—James L. Caldwell, Stephen T. Drane.  
Taylor—F. G. Seabee.  
Warren—P. Hines.  
Woodford—John K. Goodloe.

DEMOCRATS—59.

Adair—William E. Russell.  
Allen—William T. Anthony.  
Anderson—William F. Leathers.  
Barr—Isaac Smith, Thomas M. Dickey.  
Bath—John Ficklin.  
Bullitt—Abram H. Field.  
Butler & Edmonson—J. H. Woosley.  
Campbell—Dr. Rachford.  
Carroll & Trimble—Ambrose H. Tallott.  
Caldwell & Lyon—Willis B. Machen.  
Calloway—Elisha Hardy.  
Cay & Owen—Harvey F. Hensley.  
Crittenden—Isaac N. Clement.  
Daviess—Francis M. Daily.  
Estill—Oliver Crawford.  
Grant—Alfred Kendall.  
Graves—Samuel F. Morse.  
Grayson—Anderson Gray.  
Green—D. P. White.  
Greene—Joseph Patton.  
Hancock—Greene Stettin.  
Harrison—Hugh Newell, Joseph Shawhan.  
Hart—John Donnan.  
Henry—George Jesse.  
Hickman & Fulton—Ed. Crossland.  
Hopkins—William F. Parker.  
Jesse—Allen L. McAfee.  
Johnson & Boyd—John M. Burns.  
Kenton—Robert Richardson, John Ellis.  
Larue—William H. Hamilton.  
Laud & Rockcastle—Jonathan Newsum.  
Lewis—Thomas H. C. Bruce.  
Livingston & Marshall—J. K. Huey.  
Marion—Joseph M. Boardman.  
Mercer—Benjamin C. Trapnall.  
Monroe—John H. McMillan.  
Morgan & Breathitt—Newton P. Reid.  
Muller—Charles Eaves.  
McCracken & Ballard—J. T. White.  
Nicholas—William J. Stitt.  
Nelson—J. C. Wickliffe.  
Ohio—Henry Thompson.  
Oldham—Samuel E. DeHaven.  
Owen—Hiram Kelsey.  
Pendleton—William A. Braun.  
Pulaski—Milton E. Jones.  
Rand—Remus Rye.  
Spencer—Alexander W. Thomas.  
Simmons—John C. McCreary.  
Taylor—E. L. Barbee.  
Trigg—John L. Roach.  
Washington—John K. Wilson.  
Wayne—James C. Belshe.  
Whitley—W. B. Skeen.

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T. L. Jones, Treasurer, American, 130  
J. H. Garrard, Treasurer, Democrat, 390  
O. W. Grimes, Congress, American, 75  
H. C. Burnett, Congress, Democrat, 440  
Bugs, H. R., American, 483  
Ed. Crossland, H. R., Democrat, 483  
ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.  
T. L. Jones, Treasurer, American, 265  
J. H. Garrard, Treasurer, Democrat, 217  
J. A. Moore, Congress, American, 463  
J. M. Elliott, Congress, Democrat, 173  
Geo. Miller, H. R., American, 392  
Jonathan Newsum, H. R., Democrat, 390  
WAYNE COUNTY.  
T. L. Jones, Treasurer, American, 574  
J. H. Garrard, Treasurer, Democrat, 597  
W. C. Anderson, Congress, American, 681  
A. G. Talbot, Congress, Democrat, 709  
G. B. Bass, H. R., American, 729  
James C. Belshe, H. R., Democrat, 764  
PULASKI COUNTY.  
T. L. Jones, Treasurer, American, 904  
J. H. Garrard, Treasurer, Democrat, 1291  
W. C. Anderson, Congress, American, 1083  
A. G. Talbot, Congress, Democrat, 1008  
C. Wait, American, 1008  
J. S. Kendrick, Senate, Democrat, 1231  
Milton E. Jones, H. R., Democrat, 1214  
Robert Graves, H. R., Democrat, 773  
CALLOWAY COUNTY.  
T. L. Jones, Treasurer, American, 99  
J. H. Garrard, Treasurer, Democrat, 934  
O. W. Grimes, Congress, American, 93  
H. C. Burnett, Congress, Democrat, 1028  
Henry W. Harding, H. R., American, 73  
Elisha Hardy, H. R., Democrat, 446  
Peter S. Hamilton, H. R., Democrat, 145  
B. A. Noel, H. R., Democrat, 140  
Lots were cast between Hardy and Hamilton, and Mr. Hardy obtained the certificate.

## ELECTION RETURNS.

McCRACKEN COUNTY.  
T. L. Jones, Treasurer, American, 379  
J. H. Garrard, Treasurer, Democrat, 351  
O. W. Grimes, Congress, American, 373  
H. C. Burnett, Congress, Democrat, 425  
E. H. Owsley, H. R., American, 409  
J. T. White, H. R., Democrat, 413  
Geo. Dunn, Coroner, American, 298  
John Smith, Coroner, American, 104  
G. F. Rason, Coroner, Democrat, 52  
D. Y. Craig, Coroner, Democrat, 43  
CALDWELL COUNTY.  
T. L. Jones, Treasurer, American, 270  
J. H. Garrard, Treasurer, Democrat, 510  
O. W. Grimes, Congress, American, 367  
H. C. Burnett, Congress, Democrat, 582  
James H. Leach, H. R., American, 351  
Willis B. Machen, H. R., Democrat, 521  
HOPKINS COUNTY.  
T. L. Jones, Treasurer, American, 330  
J. H. Garrard, Treasurer, Democrat, 737  
O. W. Grimes, Congress, American, 320  
H. C. Burnett, Congress, Democrat, 1019  
William B. Parker, H. R., Democrat, 1009  
Jno. G. Morton, H. R., Democrat, 735  
M. T. Winstead, Assessor, American, 687  
Wm. Kirkwood, Assessor, Democrat, 792  
Wm. Herrin, Assessor, Democrat, 236  
CRITTENDEN COUNTY.  
T. L. Jones, Treasurer, American, 290  
J. H. Garrard, Treasurer, Democrat, 544  
O. W. Grimes, Congress, American, 603  
H. C. Burnett, Congress, Democrat, 351  
M. T. Thoroughgood, H. R., American, 357  
Isaac N. Clement, H. R., Democrat, 365  
HICKMAN COUNTY.  
T. L. Jones, Treasurer, American, 130  
J. H. Garrard, Treasurer, Democrat, 390  
O. W. Grimes, Congress, American, 75  
H. C. Burnett, Congress, Democrat, 440  
Bugs, H. R., American, 483  
Ed. Crossland, H. R., Democrat, 483  
ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.  
T. L. Jones, Treasurer, American, 265  
J. H. Garrard, Treasurer, Democrat, 217  
J. A. Moore, Congress, American, 463  
J. M. Elliott, Congress, Democrat, 173  
Geo. Miller, H. R., American, 392  
Jonathan Newsum, H. R., Democrat, 390  
WAYNE COUNTY.  
T. L. Jones, Treasurer, American, 574  
J. H. Garrard, Treasurer, Democrat, 597  
W. C. Anderson, Congress, American, 681  
A. G. Talbot, Congress, Democrat, 709  
G. B. Bass, H. R., American, 729  
James C. Belshe, H. R., Democrat, 764  
PULASKI COUNTY.  
T. L. Jones, Treasurer, American, 904  
J. H. Garrard, Treasurer, Democrat, 1291  
W. C. Anderson, Congress, American, 1083  
A. G. Talbot, Congress, Democrat, 1008  
C. Wait, American, 1008  
J. S. Kendrick, Senate, Democrat, 1231  
Milton E. Jones, H. R., Democrat, 1214  
Robert Graves, H. R., Democrat, 773  
CALLOWAY COUNTY.  
T. L. Jones, Treasurer, American, 99  
J. H. Garrard, Treasurer, Democrat, 934  
O. W. Grimes, Congress, American, 93  
H. C. Burnett, Congress, Democrat, 1028  
Henry W. Harding, H. R., American, 73  
Elisha Hardy, H. R., Democrat, 446  
Peter S. Hamilton, H. R., Democrat, 145  
B. A. Noel, H. R., Democrat, 140  
Lots were cast between Hardy and Hamilton, and Mr. Hardy obtained the certificate.

## Youghiogheny Coal.

13,000 BUSHELLS, just received and for sale by July 1, -  
R. C. STEELE & CO.

## The 17th Vol. B. Monroe's Reports.

Just published and for sale at this office, price \$5. It can be sent by mail to any one sending the price of the book and 48 cents in postage stamps to pay the postage on it.  
June 29, 1857.-  
R. C. STEELE & CO.

## Blank Negotiable Notes.

BLANK NEGOTIABLE NOTES which can be used for any Bank in Kentucky. For sale at this Office.  
July 24th, 1857.

## Special Notice.

We are requested to state that Rev. CADWALLADER Lewis will preach regularly at the BUCK RUN CHURCH on the Sabbath after the 1st Saturday in each month.  
June 8, 1857.-  
J. R. STEELE & CO.

## Expedition for Liberia.

Free persons of color wishing to emigrate to Liberia, Africa, will apply to ALEX. M. COWAN, Frankfort, Ky. The ship will sail on Nov. 1, 1857. The expense of going to Liberia from Kentucky will be defrayed by the State appropriation to aid free blacks living in Kentucky to go to Liberia. The vessel will take other emigrants who have the liberty to go to Liberia.  
May 11, 1857.-6m.

## DIED.

On the 17th of June, 1857, at the residence of her father, Judge A. M. McKee, in Clark county, Mo., LAURA J. McKee, aged 20 years and one month. The deceased was afflicted, for about three years, with that ruthless disease, which respects neither age nor condition, consumption. She endured her affliction with fortitude—without murmuring at her pains or fearing death. Thus she passed from earth, in the bloom of youth, one who was respected and admired by all who knew her.

"It difficult to feel that she is dead. While looking upon beauty such as hers, That it could ever perish! It is like The melting of a star in the sky In its most ravishing sweetness rudely broken."

She joined the Presbyterian Church when very young and gave unimpeachable evidence of having possessed that religion which is "not of the flesh, but of the spirit," easy to be entreated, without partiality and without hypocrisy. She possessed a remarkably vigorous intellect, and was capable of grasping and comprehending, with ease, the problems, theorems and propositions in the higher mathematics. The Latin language and Natural Science were her favorite studies. Though disease compelled her to leave school at an early age, she might be ranked among the intelligent of our country. In conversation she was pleasant, fluent, animated, and clear. She was a "sweet, attractive grace" which is as rare as its desirable. We have a value which has been to society had she lived, "whose ways are past finding out." She died on the 17th of June, 1857.

"Full many a gem of purest ray serene, The dark, impenetrable cover of ocean bear, Full many a flower is born to blush unseen, And waste its sweetness on the desert air."

Mr. Marshall Butts, of Covington, arrested some days ago, a person for some petty offense in that city, and afterwards had reason to believe him one John Fly, who murdered on the 22nd of June last, a young man named David M. Thompson, in Murfreesborough, Tennessee, and for whom the young man's father John Thompson, of Octobeha county in Mississippi, had offered a reward of two thousand dollars. Fly had been minutely described, and the Marshall wrote to Tennessee, respecting his arrest, and has received, within a day or two, such intelligence as leads him to feel almost certain that his present prisoner is Fly, and no one else.

The arrested party admits that he left Tennessee on account of a young man having been killed by lightning and the body half consumed by the house taking fire from the fluid, and of a fear in consequence of the accident, that such strong suspicion of murder would attach to him as to cause him to be lynched. The affair, regarded as a whole, renders it highly probable that Fly has at last been brought to justice, and will be made to pay the penalty of his crime.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE SCHOOL AT BUCK RUN will commence on Monday the 10th of August, for two terms of five months each. Terms reasonable. Deduction made for protracted sickness.  
Aug. 5-4w.

## St. Ann's Hall.

A family school for twenty boarding pupils, (the Rev. R. McMurry, Principal, assisted by competent instructors in every department,) will open on the 1st of September, on the place in South Frankfort where Mr. Fall's popular seminary was formerly conducted.  
A few day scholars will be admitted.  
August 31-1m.

## Deafness and Diseases of the Ear

are cured with unbounded success by the successful Dr. JONES, of Phila., Pa. He is practicing at the Galt House, Louisville Ky., where he will remain a few days longer.

Stammering and Indisposition of speech of all kinds cured without pain, on scientific principles, in from one to three hours by Dr. JONES of Phila. He never fails and requires no pay till his patient can talk and read without an impediment.

Artificial Eyes inserted without operation which move and appear as perfect as natural. Dr. Jones can suit any case whether the eye be partly or wholly out—warrants every eye to move and appear as stated. His eyes are the only ones in the world that will move as the natural eye.

Chronic Diseases of all kinds treated with a success hitherto unknown. Persons suffering from the effects of mercury and diseases of the kidneys will do well to call on Dr. Jones at the Galt House, Louisville—where he will remain for about a month longer. Persons that are afflicted with deafness and cannot come to Dr. Jones, can by giving a full description of their case and enclosing from \$15 to \$30 (\$15 if it is not of long standing) will have all sent necessary to cure them, and if it costs more than the above they can pay it after the cure is effected. What is required can be sent by mail. [July 29-1m.]

Dr. JONES, of Philadelphia, who so successfully cures impediments of speech, deafness, chronic diseases and inserts artificial eyes, has again resumed his practice at the Galt House, Louisville, Ky., where he may be consulted for a few days longer. [July 29-1m.]

## NOTICE.

WE are now receiving and opening a new stock of Boots, Shoes, Books & Stationery, And the latest style of MEN AND BOYS HATS.

Which we offer for sale as low as they can be bought in any retail market. We return our thanks to all our patrons for past favors and would be pleased to see them at our old stand. July 22, 1857.-  
MORRIS & HAMPTON.

## Just Received

At Blackburn's, a large and handsome assortment of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Queensware, Glassware, and Varieties. He will offer as good bargains as any contemporary; and respectfully invites the public to examine his Stock of Goods. R. W. BLACKBURN.  
March 11th, 1857.-  
13,000 BUSHELLS, just received and for sale by July 1, -  
R. C. STEELE & CO.

## Youghiogheny Coal.

13,000 BUSHELLS, just received and for sale by July 1, -  
R. C. STEELE & CO.

## The 17th Vol. B. Monroe's Reports.



Dr. J. B. Gentry, Oculist.  
I now in Frankfort and will, for the next six months, to come, where he hopes to see all those who are afflicted in their eyes.  
June 5, 1857—3m.

Stoves! Stoves!!  
I have just received a large assortment of the best COOKING STOVES ever brought to the city of Frankfort, which I can sell as cheap as can be bought in Louisville, for cash, or on credit, and see for yourself.



Copper, Tin & Sheet Iron Ware  
In all its various branches, wholesale and retail, as cheap as it can be bought at any other house in the city. Job work executed with neatness and dispatch.

Tin Gutting and Spouting  
made and put up on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. All of those who are in want of

Copper, Tin or Sheet Iron Roofing  
would make it their interest to give me a call before going elsewhere.

Don't forget to come to Old Bank Building, one door from the corner, Main and St. Clair streets.  
June 11, 1856—4f.

H. K. MILLER.

SENATOR 11.

HAVING recently purchased (at a high price) this superior imported BULL, I wish to breed him to a few cows at \$2000, with moderate charge also for keeping the cow.

SENATOR 12 was calving in England on the 15th day of April, 1857, was imported by the North Kentucky Importing Company, of Louisville, Ky. From the following statement of the North Kentucky Importing Company, it appears that the calf was born on the 15th day of April, 1857, and was the first calf of the breed ever imported into this country.

SENATOR 13 was calving in England on the 15th day of April, 1857, was imported by the North Kentucky Importing Company, of Louisville, Ky. From the following statement of the North Kentucky Importing Company, it appears that the calf was born on the 15th day of April, 1857, and was the first calf of the breed ever imported into this country.

SENATOR 14 was calving in England on the 15th day of April, 1857, was imported by the North Kentucky Importing Company, of Louisville, Ky. From the following statement of the North Kentucky Importing Company, it appears that the calf was born on the 15th day of April, 1857, and was the first calf of the breed ever imported into this country.

SENATOR 15 was calving in England on the 15th day of April, 1857, was imported by the North Kentucky Importing Company, of Louisville, Ky. From the following statement of the North Kentucky Importing Company, it appears that the calf was born on the 15th day of April, 1857, and was the first calf of the breed ever imported into this country.

SENATOR 16 was calving in England on the 15th day of April, 1857, was imported by the North Kentucky Importing Company, of Louisville, Ky. From the following statement of the North Kentucky Importing Company, it appears that the calf was born on the 15th day of April, 1857, and was the first calf of the breed ever imported into this country.

SENATOR 17 was calving in England on the 15th day of April, 1857, was imported by the North Kentucky Importing Company, of Louisville, Ky. From the following statement of the North Kentucky Importing Company, it appears that the calf was born on the 15th day of April, 1857, and was the first calf of the breed ever imported into this country.

SENATOR 18 was calving in England on the 15th day of April, 1857, was imported by the North Kentucky Importing Company, of Louisville, Ky. From the following statement of the North Kentucky Importing Company, it appears that the calf was born on the 15th day of April, 1857, and was the first calf of the breed ever imported into this country.

SENATOR 19 was calving in England on the 15th day of April, 1857, was imported by the North Kentucky Importing Company, of Louisville, Ky. From the following statement of the North Kentucky Importing Company, it appears that the calf was born on the 15th day of April, 1857, and was the first calf of the breed ever imported into this country.

SENATOR 20 was calving in England on the 15th day of April, 1857, was imported by the North Kentucky Importing Company, of Louisville, Ky. From the following statement of the North Kentucky Importing Company, it appears that the calf was born on the 15th day of April, 1857, and was the first calf of the breed ever imported into this country.

SENATOR 21 was calving in England on the 15th day of April, 1857, was imported by the North Kentucky Importing Company, of Louisville, Ky. From the following statement of the North Kentucky Importing Company, it appears that the calf was born on the 15th day of April, 1857, and was the first calf of the breed ever imported into this country.

SENATOR 22 was calving in England on the 15th day of April, 1857, was imported by the North Kentucky Importing Company, of Louisville, Ky. From the following statement of the North Kentucky Importing Company, it appears that the calf was born on the 15th day of April, 1857, and was the first calf of the breed ever imported into this country.

SENATOR 23 was calving in England on the 15th day of April, 1857, was imported by the North Kentucky Importing Company, of Louisville, Ky. From the following statement of the North Kentucky Importing Company, it appears that the calf was born on the 15th day of April, 1857, and was the first calf of the breed ever imported into this country.

SENATOR 24 was calving in England on the 15th day of April, 1857, was imported by the North Kentucky Importing Company, of Louisville, Ky. From the following statement of the North Kentucky Importing Company, it appears that the calf was born on the 15th day of April, 1857, and was the first calf of the breed ever imported into this country.

SENATOR 25 was calving in England on the 15th day of April, 1857, was imported by the North Kentucky Importing Company, of Louisville, Ky. From the following statement of the North Kentucky Importing Company, it appears that the calf was born on the 15th day of April, 1857, and was the first calf of the breed ever imported into this country.

SENATOR 26 was calving in England on the 15th day of April, 1857, was imported by the North Kentucky Importing Company, of Louisville, Ky. From the following statement of the North Kentucky Importing Company, it appears that the calf was born on the 15th day of April, 1857, and was the first calf of the breed ever imported into this country.

SENATOR 27 was calving in England on the 15th day of April, 1857, was imported by the North Kentucky Importing Company, of Louisville, Ky. From the following statement of the North Kentucky Importing Company, it appears that the calf was born on the 15th day of April, 1857, and was the first calf of the breed ever imported into this country.

SENATOR 28 was calving in England on the 15th day of April, 1857, was imported by the North Kentucky Importing Company, of Louisville, Ky. From the following statement of the North Kentucky Importing Company, it appears that the calf was born on the 15th day of April, 1857, and was the first calf of the breed ever imported into this country.

SENATOR 29 was calving in England on the 15th day of April, 1857, was imported by the North Kentucky Importing Company, of Louisville, Ky. From the following statement of the North Kentucky Importing Company, it appears that the calf was born on the 15th day of April, 1857, and was the first calf of the breed ever imported into this country.

SENATOR 30 was calving in England on the 15th day of April, 1857, was imported by the North Kentucky Importing Company, of Louisville, Ky. From the following statement of the North Kentucky Importing Company, it appears that the calf was born on the 15th day of April, 1857, and was the first calf of the breed ever imported into this country.

SENATOR 31 was calving in England on the 15th day of April, 1857, was imported by the North Kentucky Importing Company, of Louisville, Ky. From the following statement of the North Kentucky Importing Company, it appears that the calf was born on the 15th day of April, 1857, and was the first calf of the breed ever imported into this country.

SENATOR 32 was calving in England on the 15th day of April, 1857, was imported by the North Kentucky Importing Company, of Louisville, Ky. From the following statement of the North Kentucky Importing Company, it appears that the calf was born on the 15th day of April, 1857, and was the first calf of the breed ever imported into this country.

SENATOR 33 was calving in England on the 15th day of April, 1857, was imported by the North Kentucky Importing Company, of Louisville, Ky. From the following statement of the North Kentucky Importing Company, it appears that the calf was born on the 15th day of April, 1857, and was the first calf of the breed ever imported into this country.

SENATOR 34 was calving in England on the 15th day of April, 1857, was imported by the North Kentucky Importing Company, of Louisville, Ky. From the following statement of the North Kentucky Importing Company, it appears that the calf was born on the 15th day of April, 1857, and was the first calf of the breed ever imported into this country.

SENATOR 35 was calving in England on the 15th day of April, 1857, was imported by the North Kentucky Importing Company, of Louisville, Ky. From the following statement of the North Kentucky Importing Company, it appears that the calf was born on the 15th day of April, 1857, and was the first calf of the breed ever imported into this country.

SENATOR 36 was calving in England on the 15th day of April, 1857, was imported by the North Kentucky Importing Company, of Louisville, Ky. From the following statement of the North Kentucky Importing Company, it appears that the calf was born on the 15th day of April, 1857, and was the first calf of the breed ever imported into this country.

SENATOR 37 was calving in England on the 15th day of April, 1857, was imported by the North Kentucky Importing Company, of Louisville, Ky. From the following statement of the North Kentucky Importing Company, it appears that the calf was born on the 15th day of April, 1857, and was the first calf of the breed ever imported into this country.

SENATOR 38 was calving in England on the 15th day of April, 1857, was imported by the North Kentucky Importing Company, of Louisville, Ky. From the following statement of the North Kentucky Importing Company, it appears that the calf was born on the 15th day of April, 1857, and was the first calf of the breed ever imported into this country.

SENATOR 39 was calving in England on the 15th day of April, 1857, was imported by the North Kentucky Importing Company, of Louisville, Ky. From the following statement of the North Kentucky Importing Company, it appears that the calf was born on the 15th day of April, 1857, and was the first calf of the breed ever imported into this country.

SENATOR 40 was calving in England on the 15th day of April, 1857, was imported by the North Kentucky Importing Company, of Louisville, Ky. From the following statement of the North Kentucky Importing Company, it appears that the calf was born on the 15th day of April, 1857, and was the first calf of the breed ever imported into this country.

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SENATOR 42 was calving in England on the 15th day of April, 1857, was imported by the North Kentucky Importing Company, of Louisville, Ky. From the following statement of the North Kentucky Importing Company, it appears that the calf was born on the 15th day of April, 1857, and was the first calf of the breed ever imported into this country.

SENATOR 43 was calving in England on the 15th day of April, 1857, was imported by the North Kentucky Importing Company, of Louisville, Ky. From the following statement of the North Kentucky Importing Company, it appears that the calf was born on the 15th day of April, 1857, and was the first calf of the breed ever imported into this country.

SENATOR 44 was calving in England on the 15th day of April, 1857, was imported by the North Kentucky Importing Company, of Louisville, Ky. From the following statement of the North Kentucky Importing Company, it appears that the calf was born on the 15th day of April, 1857, and was the first calf of the breed ever imported into this country.

SENATOR 45 was calving in England on the 15th day of April, 1857, was imported by the North Kentucky Importing Company, of Louisville, Ky. From the following statement of the North Kentucky Importing Company, it appears that the calf was born on the 15th day of April, 1857, and was the first calf of the breed ever imported into this country.

PEORIA  
MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.  
CAPITAL, \$500,000  
J. R. WATSON, Agent, Frankfort, Kentucky.

The following statement of the PEORIA MARINE and FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, made in compliance with the laws of the State of Kentucky, Peoria, Illinois, May 27th, 1857.

Name and locality of the Company.—PEORIA MARINE and FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Peoria, Illinois. The amount of its capital stock.—FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

The amount of the capital stock paid up.—THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

The Assets of the Company are—  
1st. Cash on hand, six thousand one hundred dollars.

2d. Real estate unencumbered, eight thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

3d. Bonds owned by the Company, seventeen hundred and fifty dollars, due ten per cent.

4th. Debts of the Company secured by mortgage are twelve thousand five hundred and seventy-five dollars, drawing twelve per cent. interest.

5th. All other debts as per number 6.

6th. Debts for premiums due and not due, eleven thousand dollars.

7th. All other securities, consisting of discounted bills, notes, drafts and acceptances, maturing daily, having from eight to ninety days to run, and from date now two hundred and ninety thousand and seven hundred and thirty dollars sixty-eight cents.

Amount of the due or not due to banks or other creditors of the Company.—Seven thousand four hundred and twenty-seven dollars forty-eight cents.

Losses adjusted and not due.—None.

Losses unadjusted.—None.

Losses in dispute, calling further proof.—Two thousand and fifty dollars.

All other claims against the Company.—None.

The greatest amount insured by the Company in one risk.—Ten thousand dollars.

The greatest amount insured by the rules of the Company to be insured in any one town or village.—No limit.

No limit as to the amount insured in any one town or village.

The largest amount to be insured in any one town or village.—No limit.

The amount of the capital stock exposed to any one fire.—None.

The amount of the capital stock exposed to any one fire.—None.

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The amount of the capital stock exposed to any one fire.—None.

The amount of the capital stock exposed to any one fire.—None.

AMERICAN CENTRAL R. R. LINE.  
MARIETTA & CINCINNATI  
OPEN THROUGH MARIETTA, PARKERSBURG, HARPER'S FERRY, WASHINGTON CITY, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BOSTON.

Only one Change of Cars between Cincinnati and Baltimore.

On and after Monday, June 22nd, 1857, trains will run as follows:

Baltimore and Cincinnati Express.  
Will leave Cincinnati at 5:45 A. M. One hour for dinner on the steamer John Buck at 2:30 P. M.; arrive at Baltimore at 4:15 P. M.; next morning at Philadelphia at 1:30 P. M. and New York at 6:00 P. M.

Baltimore and Cincinnati Night Express.  
Will leave Cincinnati at 7:30 P. M. One hour for breakfast on the steamer John Buck at 6:15 A. M.; arrive at Baltimore at 1:30 P. M.; and Baltimore at 3:30 A. M.

Passengers taking this route will save both in time and distance, and will not be subjected to the frequent changes of cars and the risk of missing connections, as other routes.

This route affords the opportunity to passengers to Frankfort, Lexington, and other points, by the Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, for the same price they would have to pay to New York alone, by more northern routes.

Baggage checked through to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Washington City and New York.

FREIGHTS.  
The large and spacious cars for the transportation of stock, under the charge of the most experienced, careful and best qualified agents, together with the great facilities for loading and unloading, and the prompt delivery at low rates, offers greater inducement to shippers than any other route.

Besides, shippers who employ this route will be certain of transportation at all seasons of the year, and not exposed to serious and heavy losses, consequent upon delay from snow and ice, which so often cripples the transportation over other roads.

All kinds of freight carried as low and as quick as by any other road.

Through tickets may be had at the ticket office of the Kentucky Central Railroad, at Lexington and Paris, and Burnett House No. 3, and at the Company's office, under the depot in Cincinnati, and at the Ticket Office at Little Miami Depot.

Ask for Tickets via Marietta.

GEORGE BARNES, Superintendent.  
JOHN FOGGITT, General Ticket Agent.  
J. E. GIBBONS, General Agent.  
A. D. HALL, Traveling Agent for Kentucky.  
July 27, 1857—1f.

LOUISVILLE & FRANKFORT AND LEXINGTON AND FRANKFORT RAILROADS.

Summer Arrangement for 1857.

THREE DAILY PASSENGER TRAINS—SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.

On and after Monday, May 11th, 1857, Trains will run as follows:

FIRST TRAIN—leaves Louisville at 6 o'clock, a. m., stopping fifteen minutes for breakfast at Lexington, and at all regular stations, and arrives at Frankfort at 11:35 a. m., connecting at Frankfort with the Lexington and Frankfort Railroad, for Paris, Falmouth, Covington, Georgetown, and Lexington, with stages for Winchester, Mt. Sterling, Owensboro, Richmond, Irwin, Nicholasville, Louisville, and all points South. Returning, this train leaves Lexington at 8 o'clock, a. m., stopping at all regular stations, and arrives at Louisville at 6:00 o'clock, p. m., connecting by stage at Fayetteville, and at all points North, West and South.

SECOND TRAIN—leaves Louisville at 2:45 o'clock, p. m., stopping at Hobbs' and Smith's Stations, Lexington, and all stations east of Lexington, and arrives at Lexington at 7:30 o'clock, p. m., connecting at Lexington with the Lexington and Frankfort Railroad, for Paris, Falmouth, Covington, Georgetown, and Lexington, with stages for Winchester, Mt. Sterling, Owensboro, Richmond, Irwin, Nicholasville, Louisville, and all points South. Returning, this train leaves Lexington at 10 o'clock, a. m., stopping at all regular stations, and arrives at Louisville at 8 o'clock, a. m., in close connection with the Lexington and Frankfort Railroad, for Paris, Falmouth, Covington, Georgetown, and Lexington, with stages for Winchester, Mt. Sterling, Owensboro, Richmond, Irwin, Nicholasville, Louisville, and all points South.

THIRD TRAIN—leaves Louisville at 8:45 o'clock, p. m., stopping at Hobbs' and Smith's Stations, Lexington, and all stations east of Lexington, and arrives at Lexington at 11:35 p. m., connecting at Lexington with the Lexington and Frankfort Railroad, for Paris, Falmouth, Covington, Georgetown, and Lexington, with stages for Winchester, Mt. Sterling, Owensboro, Richmond, Irwin, Nicholasville, Louisville, and all points South. Returning, this train leaves Lexington at 12:30 o'clock, p. m., stopping at all regular stations, and arrives at Louisville at 10 o'clock, p. m., in close connection with the Lexington and Frankfort Railroad, for Paris, Falmouth, Covington, Georgetown, and Lexington, with stages for Winchester, Mt. Sterling, Owensboro, Richmond, Irwin, Nicholasville, Louisville, and all points South.

Freight trains leave Louisville at 6 o'clock, a. m., and at Lexington at 8 o'clock, a. m., and at all regular stations, and arrive at Louisville at 6 o'clock, p. m., and at Lexington at 8 o'clock, p. m., in close connection with the Lexington and Frankfort Railroad, for Paris, Falmouth, Covington, Georgetown, and Lexington, with stages for Winchester, Mt. Sterling, Owensboro, Richmond, Irwin, Nicholasville, Louisville, and all points South.

Freight trains leave Louisville at 8 o'clock, p. m., and at Lexington at 10 o'clock, p. m., and at all regular stations, and arrive at Louisville at 10 o'clock, p. m., and at Lexington at 12:30 o'clock, p. m., in close connection with the Lexington and Frankfort Railroad, for Paris, Falmouth, Covington, Georgetown, and Lexington, with stages for Winchester, Mt. Sterling, Owensboro, Richmond, Irwin, Nicholasville, Louisville, and all points South.

Freight trains leave Louisville at 12:30 o'clock, p. m., and at Lexington at 12:30 o'clock, p. m., and at all regular stations, and arrive at Louisville at 12:30 o'clock, p. m., and at Lexington at 12:30 o'clock, p. m., in close connection with the Lexington and Frankfort Railroad, for Paris, Falmouth, Covington, Georgetown, and Lexington, with stages for Winchester, Mt. Sterling, Owensboro, Richmond, Irwin, Nicholasville, Louisville, and all points South.

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